August 9, 1770. NUMB. 2172.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

The following conciſe and important Admonition, which I lately met with, is ſo perfectly agreeable to my Sentiments, and gave me ſo much Pleaſure in the Peruſal, that I ſhould be glad to have it inſerted in your entertaining and widely circulating Paper. Yours, &c.

A Friend to the FAIR SEX, *and*
A Candidate for MATRIMONY.

An ADMONITION *to thoſe, who* glory *in* ſeducing the Affections of the FAIR, *and then* deſerting them.

NO *Man* ought certainly *to make his Pretenſions to a Lady*, till he is fully convinced her *Perſon, her Temper, and her Fortune*, are perfectly *agreeable* to his *Circumſtances*, and Way of *Thinking*; for, without ſuch *previous* Knowledge, *he* undertakes at Random the moſt *important* Affair of *Life*; and then *no* Wonder if *he* involves *himſelf* in *Difficulties* and *Uneaſineſs*.

Love, whatever ſome may think of *it*, is not a *Paſſion* to be *ſported* with: Nor is the *Affection* of a *Lady* to be *attempted*, till a *Man* is aſſured *his own* is fixed on a laſting *Principle*. *All* imaginable *Caution* is neceſſary and adviſable *beforehand*; but after *his* Profeſſions of *Regard*, *his* Services and Solicitations, have *won* the *Heart*, and made *him dear to her*, *Reaſon*, *Honour*, *Juſtice*, *all* oblige *him* to make good *his* Engagements, and to be careful of *her Peace*. Then there is *no retreating*; nor can any Thing but *her* Loſs of *Virtue*, juſtify *his* leaving *her*. And whether *he* has promiſed *her* Marriage, or not, makes very little Difference; for ſurely, if *he* has *courted her Affections*, and *gained* them, upon the reaſonable Suppoſition, that *he intended making her his Wife*, the *Contract* is, in the Sight of *Heaven*, of *equal Force*. *He*, *who baſely impoſes on the boneſt Heart of an unſuſpecting Girl*, and after *winning her Affections* and Eſteem, by the *ſoft and prevailing Rhetoric of Courtſhip*, can *ungenerouſly* leave *her* to *Sorrow* and *Complaining*, is *more deteſtable* than a *common Robber*, in the ſame Proportion as *private Treachery* is more *villainous* than *open Force*, and *Money* of leſs *Concern* than *Happineſs*.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

By giving the following ENQUIRIES *into the Cauſe and Cure of the Diſorder occaſioned by drinking* cold Water, *a Place in your Gazette, you will oblige*

Your humble Servant,
X. Y. Z.

THE frequent melancholy Accidents which ariſe from drinking COLD WATER, have long excited the Attention and Pity of the Public. Unhappy for the poor Sufferers, the Suddenneſs of the Effects, brought on by the Water, are often ſuch as preclude them from all Poſſibility of Relief. But when this is not the Caſe, we are ſorry to ſay, that no infallible Remedy has been found out to obviate its bad Effects upon the Body, and that many have been ſnatched out of the World, in Spite of all that the moſt ſkilful Phyſicians could do to prevent it, even after there has appeared ſome Chance of recovering them.

It is to be lamented here, that the Practice of Phyſicians in theſe Caſes is in ſome Meaſure empirical, and that no Method has been fallen upon of treating them upon rational dogmatical Principles.----The Infancy of our Country---the Prejudices of the common People (among whom theſe Accidents generally happen) together with the Heat of the Weather, at which Time only they occur---not to mention the Warmth of ſome Parts of the Body, which generally continues 'til the Signs of Putrefaction come on---all theſe Circumſtances have hitherto prevented our arriving at an exact Knowledge of the State of the Body, after Death, by Diſſection. For Want of this, therefore, we are obliged to reaſon from Analogy, and it is ſomewhat fortunate for us, that the Symptoms of the Diſorder are ſuch as will lead us to a pretty accurate Knowledge of the Changes brought upon the Body by the Uſe of the cold Water.

In order that the Water ſhould produce its deleterious Effects upon the Body, three Circumſtances muſt always take Place. *Firſt*, The Perſon who drinks muſt be very warm. *Secondly*, The Water muſt be very cold. *Thirdly*, He muſt drink a large Quantity of it. Unleſs all theſe Circumſtances concur, it is very rare that any bad Conſequences ariſe from it. When they do concur, it is very rare any Perſons eſcape, who have the Misfortune to ſubject themſelves to them. Some I know attribute the Effects of the Water to its being impregnated with a poiſonous Air, which they ſay ſtagnates in the Pump.---But there is no Occaſion to call in this Cauſe---and if there was, it would be difficult to prove, that any ſuch Air exiſts in the Pump. That a poiſonous, or what is commonly called fixed or mephitic Air, is capable of being mixed with Water, we do not pretend to deny. But then we aſſert, that it is far from giving it any bad Quality. The Waters at *Spaw* contain it in large Quantities, and yet theſe, when drank, inſtead of being hurtful, are known to have the moſt ſalutary Effects upon the Conſtitution. Mr. CAVENDISH has taught us a Method, in one of the late Volumes of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, of mixing mephitic Air with Water in any Quantity we pleaſe. I have more than once repeated this Experiment, and drank the Water afterwards, without perceiving any other Change in it, except a ſlight pungent Taſte, of a Nature peculiar to itſelf. In a Word, all Chalybeate Waters (which are ſo much uſed in Medicine) contain more or leſs of this Air. This has been demonſtrated fully in an ingenious Pamphlet, lately publiſhed by Mr. LANE, upon *the Solubility of Iron in ſimple Water by the Intervention of fixed Air*. From all this it appears, that the Action of the Water upon the Body depends entirely upon its ſenſible, and not upon any poiſonous Quality lodged in it. Cold Beer has been known to produce the ſame Effects, after being kept for ſome Time in a cool Cellar. Of this we have had two or three Examples in this City. The Reaſon why Spring and Well-water never or ſeldom produce any bad Effects is, becauſe they are never ſo cold, by ſeveral Degrees, as Pump-water, upon the Account of their being conſtantly expoſed to the external Atmoſphere. I have dwelt the longer upon this Subject, as I think it of as much Conſequence to refute a falſe Opinion, as it is to eſtabliſh a true One.

Let us now ſuppoſe a Man, heated with Labour, comes to a Pump, and drinks a large Quantity of cold Water. A few Minutes after he has ſwallowed it he begins to ſtagger-----His Eyes become dim-----He attempts to lay hold of ſomething---if he miſſes of this, he falls down---he attempts to ſpeak, but rarely utters any articulate Sounds. He now begins to breathe with Difficulty---the Thorax is expanded much more than uſual---a Rattling is heard in his Throat-----his Cheeks and Noſtrils are alternately expanded and dilated, like a Perſon's in the laſt Stage of a Peripneumony---his Face at laſt becomes ſuffuſed with Blood, and of a black or livid Colour---in this State he continues for ſome Time, and, unleſs he is relieved by Art, generally expires in an Hour or two. This is a Hiſtory of the moſt ordinary Symptoms which occur from drinking cold Water.---But it ſometimes produces its Effects ſo ſuddenly, that they expire the Inſtant they ſwallow the Water---while others again live for ſeveral Days, and either recover or die, with all the common Symptoms of a Peripneumony.

Let us now enquire in what Manner the cold Water produces theſe Effects upon the Body.----Is it by ſuddenly coagulating the Blood?---If this was the Caſe, the Pulſe would not beat ſo ſtrong, nor would Blood flow with ſo much Freedom from a Vein, as we obſerve it to do. As the Water's remote Action is upon the Solids, ſo I would ſuppoſe that its proximate Action is upon them likewiſe. The Body, from the Seaſon of the Year, as well as from being now ſo much more heated than uſual, is in a very irritable State; ſo that the cold Water, as ſoon as it is received into the Stomach, communicates its Effects to the Parts which adjoin it. Theſe are immediately brought into Convulſions, particularly the Lungs, whoſe Irritability is much encreaſed, and over Part of which the Water muſt paſs, in entering into the Stomach.----By the Stricture or Cramp upon the Lungs, the Circulation is ſoon interrupted---hence the Difficulty of Breathing, &c. The Return of the Blood from the Brain into the Heart is by theſe Means obſtructed---hence the Suffuſion of Blood, and livid Colour, we perceive in the Face---and hence too, the ſudden Interruption of the vital Functions---and of Death itſelf.---This Account of the immediate Cauſe of the Effects of cold Water upon the Body, will receive ſome Strength, when we conſider the Method of removing them. As the Lungs, and Parts around, are ſuppoſed to labour under a ſpaſmodic Affection, the moſt powerful antiſpaſmodic Remedies will of Courſe be indicated.

Bleeding----large Draughts of Spirits,---warm Baths to the Feet---together with frequent Draughts of warm Water, have all been ordered with different Succeſs. Each of theſe Remedies are powerful in overcoming Spaſms, whether ſeated in the Lungs---Stomach---or Bowels---but then they are all often inſufficient, and have been uſed frequently to no Purpoſe. I ſhall therefore propoſe a few Remedies, which have been hitherto but little attended to, but which, the Account we have given of the Diſorder, gives us ſome Reaſon to hope may be uſed with Advantage.

Inſtead of ſuffering the Body to lie expoſed to the Air, would it not be better to wrap it up immediately in a Bed, or in Blankets, in order to relax the Syſtem, and bring on a general Sweat?

Would not a few Drops of liquid Laudanum tend to overcome the Stricture upon the Lungs?---It is, we know, the moſt powerful, in this Reſpect, of any Medicine in Nature. It has been once uſed with Advantage in this City, by an ingenious Phyſician of *St. Croix*, who is now on a Viſit to this Place for the Benefit of his Health.

Would not a ſtrong Doſe of antimonial Wine be of uſe to evacuate the Contents of the Stomach, as well as to aſſiſt in overcoming the Stricture upon the Lungs?

Would not a ſtimulating Glyſter tend to excite a Revulſion, and take off the Determination from the Lungs and Brain?

Would not a Cloth, dipped in boiling Water, and applied to the Breaſt, be of uſe, in order to bring on a Bliſter upon the Part? The Effect of this would be equal to, and far more ſpeedy than a Bliſter, raiſed by Spaniſh Flies.

Laſtly, Would not blowing Wind into the Mouth, or into the Anus, by Means of a Pair of Bellows, tend to rouſe the Circulation, and give the Lungs an Opportunity of playing again?

As the obviating Diſeaſes is the Buſineſs of Phyſic, as well as the curing them, I would juſt propoſe the following Method of preventing the ill Effects of cold Water to ſuch whoſe Impatience, or extreme Thirſt, will not permit them to wait till they have cooled a little, or till the Chillineſs of the Water is taken off, or to moderate their Draughts of it.

Firſt, Follow the old and common Practice of mixing a little Spirit with the Water. This infallibly prevents the Water's doing any Harm. I have never heard of a ſingle Perſon, who has ſuffered the leaſt Damage from drinking cold Water, after it has been qualified in this Manner.

Secondly, If you have no Spirit near you, graſp the Veſſel you drink out of for a few Minutes with your Hands. This will tend to abſtract from the Heat of the Body, and to add ſome little Warmth to the Water, provided the Veſſel is made of Metal, Glaſs---or Earth---for Heat follows the ſame Laws in many Inſtances, in paſſing thro' Bodies, with Regard to its relative Velocity, which we obſerve to take Place in Electricity.

But *Thirdly*, If you have no Cup to drink out of, and are obliged to drink from the Spout of the Pump, always waſh your Hands and Face, or Feet, before you ſwallow a Drop of Water, This, by cooling the Body a little, and by receiving the Shock of the Water firſt upon a Part where no Injury can be done, entirely prevents any ill Conſequences from taking it inwardly.

Before I conclude, I ſhall beg Leave to obſerve, that as the bad Effects of the Water proceed from its Coldneſs, and as this Coldneſs is occaſioned ſo much by its being confined in Pumps, would it not be a good Contrivance to have a longitudinal Fiſſure cut in the Pumps, about two Feet in Length, and four Inches in Breadth, on the Side oppoſite the Handle? Over this Fiſſure a Wire Net might be placed, to prevent the Pump's being choaked up with Matters thrown into it. By theſe Means the Water would be brought nearer to the Temperature of the external Air, and many of the melancholy Accidents, which ariſe from its being drank too cold, would be entirely prevented.

Auguſt 4, 1770.

Lancaſter, Seventh Month 21, 1770.

To the INHABITANTS of PHILADELPHIA.

IN the Gazette of May 24, No. 2161, I read a ſmall Piece, ſigned Plebarius, who makes a Motion for helping to ſupport the Merchants to abide by their Non-importation Agreement; I approved the Motion, but not the Method, which was by Subſcription, well-knowing the heavy Taſk, great Difficulty, and Length of Time, it would take to raiſe the Money, which might be wanted in that Affair, even though the People were generally willing; and not only that, but by that Way, we in the Country ſhould bear the lighteſt End of the Burden, whereas we ought to do the moſt; for certain it is, where Trade fails in a City, almoſt all the Inhabitants muſt ſuffer more or leſs with the Merchants; but I think we are rather Gainers. Our Produce ſells as well as before; the Grain bears as good a Price, &c. and the Money we uſed to lay out on Tea is ſaved, and perhaps we ſhall hereafter ſave it, having found Herbs, both wild and tame, which anſwer as well, yea, the ſame Ends, as Bohea; and our Cloathing we make, though we don't look quite ſo fine with it, it anſwers the proper End, which is to keep us warm. I think it would be quite needleſs for every County, throughout the Province, to petition to our General Aſſembly for a Thing ſo clear to every Man's Underſtanding (Fools only excepted) it is the Cauſe of Liberty, and who don't know it? But I think, if you in the City draw up a ſhort Remonſtrance and Petition to the Aſſembly, they would ſurely help; they have been generous even to other Colonies in Caſes of Neceſſity, ſurely then to their own People, and ſo great and laudable a Cauſe, in which they might well expect the Approbation of almoſt all their Conſtituents, I think I could ſay for this County almoſt in general, which is not the leaſt of Counties: Why I would work a Nights, yea, I would eat a little the leſs, rather than have the Merchants fail now they have begun, as it is reported by our Country Retailers, that the Merchants muſt and will break through their Agreements, if not helped. It is not reaſonable they ſhould be at all the Coſt of redeeming our loſt Liberties, neither can I think it juſt that they ſhould have all the Praiſe. Well, ſome may ſay, how ſhall they have Help juſtly, according to their Neceſſities, and the public Money not be waſted? I anſwer, our General Aſſembly are a wiſe Sett of Men, and can order that ſafely, But ſome may be better ſatisfied, if I ſhould propoſe a Method, ſince I have ſaid ſo much; well, the Way I think of (and ſhall ſubmit it to wiſer Heads) is, the Aſſembly to appoint three wiſe good Men of the City, Men of Eſtates, ſuch as know the Nature of the Caſe, who are zealous for the good Cauſe, and let theſe converſe with the Merchants, as it were feel out their Neceſſities, and according as they find, ſo give Orders on the Provincial Treaſurer, who ſhall take Receipts on their Orders for Money he gives out, to enable him to ſettle with the Aſſembly, when called thereto. If our Aſſembly falls into this Method, or any other, to help the Merchants to abide by their Reſolutions, I don't doubt but the other Colonies will follow their Example; and if ſo, the Adminiſtration at Home will ſee what they never ſaw, which is, that they never can, or ever will, tire out the American Merchants, and force them to break their Bonds of Union in ſo great a Cauſe as Liberty; their Expectation of the Trade falling into new Hands will alſo ceaſe, when they find it is not one, or a few, but all, and that altogether, as one Family.

H. S.

Burlington, Auguſt 4, 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber, having met with great Encouragement, from a Number of the moſt *reſpectable* GENTLEMEN in New-Jerſey, has removed his PRINTING-OFFICE from Philadelphia to Burlington, where he has ſet up his Buſineſs.----He has furniſhed himſelf with a *new and elegant* ASSORTMENT of PRINTING MATERIALS, at a conſiderable Expence, and hopes his Friends in *other Places*, whoſe Countenance he gratefully acknowledges, will ſtill continue their Favours, as he flatters himſelf that he will *perform* PRINTING in as correct, expeditious, and reaſonable a Manner, as thoſe of his Profeſſion in the adjacent Colonies.---He will not preſume to expatiate upon the Utility of the ART of PRINTING, nor willingly *tire* the Patience of the PUBLIC, with a long Detail (as is uſual upon ſuch Occaſions) of what he *can* or *will* do,-----and only venture to ſay, that no Care or Pains ſhall be wanting to give Satisfaction, and, to the *utmoſt* of his Abilities, will endeavour to merit the Approbation of thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Commands.

ISAAC COLLINS.

*** A ſmall Aſſortment of Books and Stationary, may be purchaſed on reaſonable Terms, at the above Printing-Office.

Now compiling, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

The BURLINGTON ALMANACK, for the Year 1771; containing, beſides the uſual Calculations, &c. a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter, in Proſe and Verſe.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the many Marks of Friendſhip and Eſteem, by you conferred upon me, I again offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, and ſollicit your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, when, if I ſhould be happy enough to ſucceed, ſhall think myſelf bound in Gratitude to exert my utmoſt Abilities to oblige you, and juſtify your Choice, by a faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in me.

I am, Gentlemen, your Friend, and humble Servant,

†

WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the Borough and County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Encouragement I have received from many of the reputable Freeholders, and other Electors of this Borough and County, induces me to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election: Therefore, I take this public Method to requeſt your Votes and Intereſt for that Purpoſe; and to aſſure you, ſhould I be ſo fortunate as to be one of thoſe preſented by you to his Honour the Governor for his Choice, and ſhould be favoured with that Choice, that, as it will be my Duty, ſo it ſhall be my chief Endeavour, to diſcharge the Office with Fidelity and Credit, and hope I ſhall be able to demonſtrate, as well to his Honour, as the Borough and County, a Conduct worthy of the Truſt repoſed in their much obliged, and very humble Servant,

¶

SAMUEL ATLEE.

THOMAS CROW,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, at the DIAL in WILMINGTON,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he has removed his Shop to Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to William Marſhall's Tavern; where he makes gold and ſilver Watches, which he will warrant to be good; thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, will greatly oblige their moſt obedient,

THOMAS CROW.

N. B. He alſo makes muſical, Chamber, and plain Clocks, at reaſonable Rates. §

A HEALTHY WOMAN, of Cream, with a freſh Breaſt of MILK, would be glad to take a CHILD to NURSE. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

Philadelphia, July 26, 1770.

THE DEPUTY POST-MASTERS of the Northern Diſtrict of NORTH-AMERICA, are requeſted to ſend their Accounts, for the future, to THOMAS FOXCROFT, Deputy Poſt-Maſter of this Place.

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

LONDON, May 24.

YESTERDAY the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the three Aldermen, Stevenson, Trecothick, and Crosby, and the two Sheriffs, together with the City Officers, and 75 of the Common Council, went in about 50 Coaches to St. James's, in order to present to his Majesty a second Address, Petition and Remonstrance. Mr. Wilkes did not attend. The King was seated in his Chair of State, with all the Officers of State, Nobility, &c. about him. The Remonstrance was read by Sir James Hodges, to which his Majesty gave the following Answer.

I Should have been wanting to the Public, as well as to myself, if I had not expressed my Dissatisfaction at the late Address. My Sentiments on that Subject continue the same; and I should ill deserve to be considered as the Father of my People, if I could suffer myself to be prevailed on to make such an Use of my Prerogative, as I cannot but think inconsistent with the Interest, and dangerous to the Constitution of the Kingdom.

The Lord Mayor begged to make a Reply, which being granted him, he then addressed his Majesty in these Words.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WILL your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London, to declare in your Royal Presence, on Behalf of his Fellow Citizens, how much the bare Apprehension of your Majesty's Displeasure would, at all Times, affect their Minds; the Declaration of that Displeasure, has already filled them with inexpressible Anxiety, and with the deepest Affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not in all your Dominions, any Subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's Person or Family, or more ready to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in the Maintenance of the true Honour and Dignity of your Crown.

We do therefore, with the greatest Humility and Submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty, that you will not dismiss us from your Presence, without expressing a more favourable Opinion of your faithful Citizens, and without some Comfort, without some Prospect, at least, of Redress.

Permit me, Sire, farther to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false Insinuations and Suggestions, to alienate your Majesty's Affections from your loyal Subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw our Confidence in, and Regard for your Person and Family, is a Violater of the public Peace, and a Betrayer of our happy Constitution, as it was established at the glorious and necessary Revolution."

The Lord Mayor waited near a Minute for a Reply, but none was given. The Humility and serious Firmness with which the Lord Mayor uttered these Words, filled the whole Court with Confusion; for they found very different Countenances amongst the Citizens, than they expected from Lord Pomfret's Description; who declared in the House of Lords, "that however swaggering and impudent the Behaviour of the low Citizens might be on their own Dunghill, when they came into the Royal Presence, their Heads hung down like Bullrushes, and they blinked with their Eyes like Owls in the Sunshine of the Sun.

No Change in the Ministry is expected, during the Summer; but it is also as certain, that the Ministers themselves do not expect to continue in Administration longer than till the Meeting of Parliament.

From the CAPE-FEAR MERCURY, *July* 11, 1770.

The following Proceedings of the General Committee of the SONS of LIBERTY are here inserted, agreeable to their Desire.

At a Meeting of the General Committee of the Sons of Liberty upon Cape-Fear, in Wilmington, the 5th Day of July, Cornelius Harnett, *Esq; was chosen Chairman, and the following Resolutions unanimously agreed on, viz.*

1. Resolved, That the following Answer to the Letter received from the Sons of Liberty in South-Carolina, of the 25th of April last, be signed by the Chairman, and sent by the first Conveyance.

To the SONS *of* LIBERTY *in South-Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Favour, of the 25th of April last, was laid before the Sons of Liberty upon Cape-Fear, at a General Meeting in this Town, on the Second of last Month, and received with the highest Satisfaction.

We have the Pleasure to inform you, that many of the principal Inhabitants of six large and populous Counties attended, when it was unanimously agreed to keep strictly to the Non-importation Agreement entered into the last Fall, and to co-operate with our Sister Colonies, in every legal Measure for obtaining ample Redress of the Grievances so justly complained of.

Happy should we have thought ourselves, if our Merchants in general would have followed the disinterested and patriotic Example of their Brethren in the other Colonies; we hope, however, their own Interest will convince them of the Necessity of importing such Articles, *and such only*, as the Planters will purchase.

We should have done ourselves the Pleasure of answering your Letter much sooner, but the Gentlemen of the Committees living at such a Distance from each other, prevented it.

We beg Leave to assure you, that the Inhabitants of those six Counties, and we doubt not of every County in this Colony, are convinced of the Necessity of adhering strictly to their former Resolutions, and you may depend they are as tenacious of their just Rights, as any of their Brethren on the Continent, and firmly resolved to stand or fall with them, in Support of the common Cause of American Liberty.

Worthless Men, as you very justly observe, are the Production of every Country, and we are also so unhappy as to have a few among us, "who have not Virtue enough to resist the Allurement of present Gain." Yet we can venture to assert, that the People in general of this Colony, will be spirited and steady in Support of their Rights as English Subjects, and will not tamely submit to the Yoke of Oppression---"But if, by the iron Hand of Power," they are at last crushed, it is, however, their fixed Resolution, either to fall with the same Dignity and Spirit you so justly mention, or transmit to their Posterity entire, the inestimable Blessings of our free Constitution.

The disinterested and public spirited Behaviour of the Merchants, and other Inhabitants of your Colony, justly merits the Applause of every Lover of Liberty on the Continent. The People of any Colony, who have not Virtue enough to follow so glorious an Example, must be lost to every Sense of Freedom, and consequently deserve to be Slaves. We are, with great Truth, Gentlemen, your most affectionate Countrymen.

Signed, by Order of the General Committee,

CORNELIUS HARNETT, Chairman."

2. Resolved, That we will strictly and inviolably adhere to the Non-importation Agreement entered into the 30th Day of September last, until the Grievances therein mentioned are redressed.

3. Resolved, That we will not, on any Pretence whatever, have any Dealings or Connexion with the Inhabitants of the Colony of Rhode-Island, who, contrary to their solemn and voluntary Contract, have violated their Faith, pledged to the other Colonies, and thereby shamefully deserted the common Cause of American Liberty; and if any of their Vessels or Merchants shall arrive in Cape-Fear River, with Intention to trade, we will, to the utmost of our Power, by all legal Ways and Means, prevent any Person buying from, or selling to them, any Goods or Commodities whatever, unless they give full Satisfaction to the Colonies for their base and unworthy Conduct.

4. Resolved, That the Merchants of Newport, Rhode-Island, and all others on the Continent of North-America, who will not comply with the Non-importation Agreement, are declared Enemies to their Country, and ought to be treated in the most contemptuous Manner.

5. Resolved, That we will not purchase any Kind of Goods or Merchandize whatever, from any Merchant or other Person who shall import, or purchase Goods for Sale, contrary to the Spirit and Intention of the said Agreement, unless such Goods be immediately re-shipped to the Place they were imported from, or stored, under the Inspection and Direction of the Committee.

6. Resolved, That the Members of the Committee for the several Counties in the Wilmington District, and particularly those for the Towns of Wilmington and Brunswick, do carefully inspect all Importations of Goods, and if any shall be imported contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Non-importation Agreement, that they give public Notice thereof in the Cape-Fear Mercury, with the Names of such Importers or Purchasers.

7. Resolved, That Copies of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to all the trading Towns in this Colony.

BOSTON, July 30.

The following is a Copy of some Minutes of a Debate in the H---e of C-----s on the 9th of May last, about a Week after the Account from this Town of the Massacre on the Fifth of March, arrived in London.

MR. E----d B--ke, having called on the Clerk to read the Resolutions of Parliament, in respect to their Right to tax America, &c. &c. the counter Resolutions of the American Assemblies, the Speeches of Governor Bernard, and the Answers thereto, the Speech of Lord Botetourt, and the Answer to it;---also, Lord Hillsborough's Letters to Governor Bernard and Lord Botetourt, with the Circular Letter, Instructions, &c.--------He then proceeded to comment and animadvert upon the whole, and to shew, that the Measures of Administration were so unsystematic, weak, injudicious, contradictory, and absurd, as to have brought Affairs in America to their present wretched Situation:---He then went on to make seven Propositions, in the Form of Resolutions, viz.

1*st*. Resolved, That some of the American Colonies have *of late* been in a State of Disorder and Confusion, and their Commerce thereby interrupted.

2*d*. That such disorderly State is owing to the Instructions and Measures of the Ministry.

3*d*. That the Order for rescinding the Votes and Proceedings of the Colony Assemblies, had a Tendency to produce such Disorders.

4*th*. That the Order for the Dissolution of their Assemblies has also been conducive thereto.

5*th*. That the Assurances contained in Lord Botetourt's Speech to the Virginia Assembly, are highly derogatory to the Authority of Parliament.

6*th*. That the Vote for sending for such Persons as may have been guilty of Treasons, or Misprision of Treason, upon the Act of Henry VIII. was justly alarming to the Americans, and an unconstitutional Measure.

7*th*. That the Military Force in America not being subordinate to the Civil Power, was highly unconstitutional.

He then observed upon these several Propositions, in order to prove and support the Truth of them, and concluded with saying, that the Ministry had been foiled and beaten by the Americans in every Measure attempted, and that they had not only lost every Thing they had undertaken, but they had also lost the Colonies by their Mis-management.

Mr. S-ym--r seconded Mr. B--ke.

Mr. G. R---e made a general Answer and Justification of the Measures of Government, which being the most lenient, were the properest to be used.

Mr. W. B--ke spoke short, and adopted the Ideas of E. B--ke.

Col. G. O----w charged the bad Situation of Affairs first to the making the Stamp-act, and also to the Repeal of it---both which Measures were against his Vote and Opinion.

T. T--nsh--d was against answering any Man, or Body of Men, for any Thing past, on a Supposition, that their Intentions had been good, but he called upon the House, or rather the Ministry, to throw out some future Plan for America.

Lord Cl-re observed, that the Gentleman moving these Propositions, had omitted to mention and censure the principal Cause of the present Troubles;---the Stamp-act he was sure had given Rise to them; and was the first and most material Link of the Chain, and that being wanting, the whole Superstructure was mere Vanity. He said, that the present Ministry should be considered as Physicians, that had used the best Remedies for recovering the sick Constitution of America, but that the Disease was incurable, the Wound given by the Stamp-act was mortal, and that therefore the Physicians could not be blamed for not doing that, which is beyond the Skill and Power of Man to perform.

Major Gen. M--k-y lamented the deplorable Situation of American Affairs,---prognosticated, that what has happened at Boston will run through the other Colonies, and earnestly called upon the House for a Plan for America.

Counsellor W-d-rb-rn enforced the Truth of Mr. Burke's Propositions; insisted that Lord Hillsborough was unfit for his Office; doubted the Legality of the Office of Third Secretary of State, there being but one Instance of it, and that in the Reign of Henry VI. which only continued for about six Months, upon a very special Occasion.

Lord N--th was thought to be exceedingly able,---and, after having spiritedly removed the Reflections thrown upon him by Mr. W-d-rb-rn, who charged him with pluming and congratulating himself upon the prosperous Situation of Things, when the Face of Affairs was truly melancholy, he observed, that what he said respected the Finances of the Kingdom, and not the Times; and remarked upon the several Propositions (except that relative to Treasons, &c. which he might think the Act of both Houses of Parliament) and went on to justify the Measures of Administration as proceeding from the Cabinet, particularly the Circular Letter, which he would take upon himself to defend the Legality of----and then declared he was ready to answer for the Share he had borne therein,---and thought, that the House might with great Propriety call upon him, or any other Minister, in that Respect.---He took Notice of the Art used in the first Proposition; that the Words *of late* were studied, and calculated to give no Exception to Persons of their present Party, in order to bring them to unite for the Overthrow of Administration---that there was great Unfairness in those Words, as it is not of late only that Disorders have prevailed in America. He concluded with giving his Motives for accepting the Office he held, informed the House how little desirable it was, and stated to the House the Impracticability of the several Members of the Opposition forming any systematic Plan of Measures, if it was agreed that they should hold the Administration of Affairs.

Mr. G---vi--e. That the Stamp-act, and its Repeal, are made valid by Act of Parliament, but that the Instructions of the Secretary of State are not upon the same Footing.---And after urging the Impropriety and Inefficacy of the Measures that had been pursued---he observed, that Governor Bernard, at the same Time that he wrote for Troops, recommended, that the Massachusetts Civil Government should be strengthened---you have sent the Troops, but have you mended the Civil Constitution, according to his Advice? No---you have done Things at Halves---and he has a Right to complain, that you have followed only Half his Advice.

Lord N--th having moved the previous Question for Adjournment, the Numbers were 197 to 79."

On Wednesday, the 25th, the General Assembly of Massachusetts-Bay met at Cambridge, when Governor Hutchinson, in his Speech, informed them, that it being his Majesty's express Orders, that the General Assembly should be held in the Town of Cambridge, he (the Governor) had no Power to convene them elsewhere; also, that his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General had declared their Opinion, that there was nothing in the Charter or Province Law, that could in the least restrain his Majesty in the Exercise of his Prerogative to adjourn the Assembly to Cambridge, or any other Place in the Government; and that he could do Business with them in no other Place but Cambridge, earnestly exhorted them to recede from their former Resolution, and proceed to Business in Cambridge; and that if they still refused, they would give their Enemies an Advantage, which they would not fail to improve to their Prejudice, and would put it out of the Power of their Friends to serve them.

There was as full a Meeting of the Trade Tuesday last, at Faneuil-Hall, as ever was known, to take into Consideration the Reports relative to the Defection of New-York, and what Measures were necessary to be pursued for re-shipping the Goods which had been stored, as being imported contrary to the Merchants Agreement.---At this Meeting a Letter was read from four Persons in New-York, viz. Isaac Low, Henry Remsen jun. Thomas Walton, and John Harris Cruger, informing that a Majority of the Inhabitants of New-York were for an Importation of Goods, and that many Orders have actually been forwarded; but as this Intelligence was not sufficiently authenticated, as the said four Persons had not even declared themselves to be authorized to give this Information either by the standing Committee, or any other Body, said Letter was regarded as designed to impose upon this and the other American Colonies, and to induce them to break through the most salutary Plan of Non-importation, upon which the Security of our invaluable Rights and Privileges so much depend.---It was therefore Voted unanimously, that the said Letter, in just Indignation, Abhorrence, and Detestation, be forthwith torn into Pieces, and thrown to the Winds, as unworthy of the least Notice; which Sentence was accordingly executed.

Upon a Motion made, the Question was put, Whether it is the Mind of this Body, stedfastly and religiously to adhere to the Non-importation Agreement; whereupon it was Resolved, that this Body, after full Debate, cannot see any Reason, that the said Agreement should be in the least Degree abated; but on the contrary, that the Salvation of this Continent depends upon a steady and firm Adherence thereto, and that we will steadily and firmly adhere to, and maintain the same against all Opposition, and every Discouragement whatever. It was then moved, that a Letter be wrote to the standing Committee of New-York, exhorting them to use their Influence, that such Orders as may have been forwarded by their Merchants for Goods, may be countermanded, and that the Non-importation Agreement might be again come into by those who had violated the same.---There never was greater Unanimity or more Spirit discovered for the general Interest of America than at this Meeting, which stands adjourned to Tuesday next, 3 o'Clock, P. M.

We hear almost all those Merchants who have had their Goods stored, have already given Orders for their being immediately trucked to the Vessel provided for that Purpose.

On Thursday last the House of Representatives *unanimously* came into a Resolution, there being upwards of Seventy Members present, to abide by their Resolution in the last Session, viz. "That it is by no Means expedient to proceed to Business, while the General Assembly is thus constrained to hold the Session out of the Town House in Boston." And on the same Day they appointed a Committee to prepare a Message to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, acquainting him with this Determination.

By a Vessel from St. John's, Newfoundland, we have Advice of the Arrival of his Excellency, Commodore Byron, in his Majesty's Ship Antelope, the 18th ult. in 31 Days from England; also the Hon. Lieut. Gov. Gorham, who came Passenger, and proceeded from thence to his Government of Placentia.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 16, 1770.

"I am in great Pain for poor Preston, yet (except for the Lives of Individuals) I am not sorry for an Event of such a Kind, as tending to bring Matters to a speedy Crisis.----A Platoon or two more, or Procedures of that Nature, would do compleatly for the M------y, or the Planners of American Taxations, Troops, &c. A Support of every Point of Liberty, or Right of the Americans, as Englishmen, at this critical Juncture, is as essential to their future Welfare, as Liberty and Freedom has ever been at any Period whatever to the Parent Country, or British Constitution. Your chief Dependance with the present Sett of ---------- is a Unanimity in the Non-importation Agreement, &c.------Your Friends Sir F-----s B-----d, H------ll, Mr. Maud---t, and several others, have been indefatigable with the Ministry, and I believe have been the principal Means of preventing an entire Repeal of the American Acts, by Assurances that the Association in Non-importing Goods could not subsist another Year, &c. &c. Lord H-------gh, and another principal Minister, had once fully determined to move in Council the recalling the Commissioners, &c. entirely from America: You may guess who prevented that Step being taken."----

NEW-LONDON, July 27.

By Capt. William Packwood, who left Cape Nichola the 4th Instant, we learn, that since the Earthquake at the Island of Hispaniola, on the 3d of June, there has been a daily Trembling of the Earth, not only at Port au Prince, and the Villages adjacent, but at the Cape, 150 Miles distant.---That the Destruction occasioned by the first Shock at Port au Prince surpasses Description, and any Account of it was forbid by the General to be published in the Gazette, lest it might too much terrify and discourage the Inhabitants, most of whom had taken Shelter on board the Shipping, for near a Fortnight after the first Shock; but on a seeming Probability that the Shocks would subside, Numbers of them returned to the Town, with Design to rebuild their Habitations; however, on the 20th of the Month, they had another Shock, still more violent than the first, which threw down the only five Houses that survived the first Shock, and had so much intimidated the Inhabitants, that it was thought the Town would be entirely abandoned, and another built in a new Spot.

We also learn by Captain Packwood, that the Town of Port au Prince was computed to contain 2500 Houses, and was the Seat of Government: That since the Earthquake it was very sickly there.---The Shock was so great at the Cape, as to shake off the Sheathing from sundry Vessels; and the Anchors of others fetched Way.

NEW PORT, July 30.

On Saturday Morning last died, in this Town, in the 53d Year of his Age, the Hon. BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq; of Charlestown, South-Carolina.---He was a Gentleman possessed of every amiable Qualification necessary to endear or sweeten Life.

NEW-YORK, *August* 6.

Extract of a Letter from Boston.

"Many here are real Englishmen, whose true Characteristick is to behave best in the worst of Times, and rise in Proportion to the Force intended to depress them.---We shall by no Means break the Agreement----Some Gentlemen here, have a Scheme in Contemplation, which, to me, promises much; i. e. setting up Stores to take in Things from the Country at a moderate Price, for ready Money, and vending to those who want them.-------- The Encouragement of a certain Market will be considerable, and the Merchants, in a little Time, will find what Kinds of Manufactures have the best Vent, and can order them accordingly. It must be by such Means that Thousands of inland Cities are maintained, many of whom are opulent and flourishing."

In the Course of the last Week, we have had excessive hot Weather, and we are told, that five Persons have died here during that Time, by inadvertently drinking cold Water when they were over-heated.

The Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD left this City on Tuesday last, on his Way to Boston.

The 25th of June last departed this Life, at Kingston, in Jamaica, greatly lamented, ARTHUR FORREST, Esq; Commodore on that Station, whose gallant Behaviour last War, off Hispaniola, will ever redound to the Reputation of the British Arms, and endear his Memory to Britons in general.

Saturday Night last Captain Hunter arrived here, in 7 Weeks and 5 Days from Lisbon: The 13th of June, the Day after Captain Hunter came out, he saw 5 large Ships, which he imagined were English Men of War, homeward bound, there being several other Vessels then in Sight: The next Day he spoke with a Snow from Salem, bound for Gibraltar, in Lat. 35:44, Long. 16:15, 32 Days out; and, on the 13th of July, in Lat. 39:48, Long. 61, he also spoke with Captain West, in a Ship, 9 Days from Virginia, for London.

A Duel has lately been fought, at Pensacola, between Lieut. Barker, and Ensign Litchfield, both of the 16th Regiment, in which the former received a Ball in one of his Legs, which Wound, it was feared, would prove mortal.

By a Gentleman that arrived here from Montreal Yesterday, we learn, that on the 15th ult. a Fire broke out in that Place, which consumed 15 Houses, before it could be extinguished.

Mr. PRINTER, *New-Jersey, July 18, 1770.*

The World would be glad to be informed in the following Particulars.

1st, WHY those Gentlemen in New-York, who were opposed to the late adopted Measures, did send their Orders for Goods so suddenly, as not even to wait the Sentiments of the neighbouring Colonies, what Steps should be taken in Consequence of the Perfidy of the New-York Faction? A Piece of Conduct that renders it difficult for us to distinguish those who were for importing from those who were against it.

2d, Whether Self-interest may not have so great Influence over the Mind, as to make even those who now oppose the Measure, espouse it when the Goods do actually arrive?

3d, Whether their importing is not as really detrimental to the public Cause, as the same Thing done by the other Party?

4th, Whether the Minority, by still adhering to the Non-importation Agreement, would suffer more now, especially when almost every public spirited Person would give them the Preference, than they would have done, had not the Majority, as they are called, continued their Adherence?

5th, Whether the Minority, by importing, do not weaken the Hands, and counteract the public Spirit of the neighbouring Provinces, in their Endeavours to reduce the Delinquents to a Sense of their Duty, and hereby even make themselves Partizans against the other Colonies?

6th, Whether it is not highly reasonable that the Minority in New-York, should at least equal other People, in trying to bring their deluded Brethren to Reason?

And 7th, If upon a Reconsideration of the Matter, it should appear to have been too hasty, whether then it would not be highly proper for them to countermand their Orders, moreover directing their Correspondents in Britain, to have no commercial Dealings with the Betrayers of their Country, under Penalty of never hereafter purchasing Goods from such British Merchants?

These Matters the World are anxious to see explained; as the Conduct of the Minority seems somewhat mysterious, especially when viewed in Conjuction with that of the neighbouring Provinces. The Union, Prosperity and Freedom of America, is the sincere Prayer of every Inhabitant of *New-Jersey.*

WOODBRIDGE (in New-Jersey) July 23.

WHEREAS several Merchants of the City of New-York, have, contrary to their own most solemn Engagements, most shamefully and perfidiously broke through the general Non-importation Agreement, to the Encouragement of a corrupt Ministry, as well as in Violation of the sacred Rights of every true born British Subject of North-America:

WHEREFORE, we the Freeholders and Freemen of the Township of Woodbridge, in New-Jersey, have, at a general Meeting, convened for that Purpose, unanimously come into the following Resolves, viz.

1. RESOLVED, That we owe and maintain all due Allegiance to our rightful Sovereign GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, &c.

2. RESOLVED, That we, as free-born Subjects of the Dominion of Great-Britain, claim an undoubted Right to all the natural Privileges of our happy Constitution, and that any the least ministerial Infringement thereon, is manifest Injustice and Oppression.

3. RESOLVED, That although the Duties may be wholly taken off of every Article whereon they were imposed, we will not, unless they make ample Confession of their Crime, directly or indirectly, hold any Kind of mercantile Connexion with any of those Importers, so violating the said general Non-importation Agreement, nor with any Person that may purchase Goods of any of them, in order to carry on a Retail Trade among us.

4. RESOLVED, That we will treat every such Importer, who shall pass through our Town, with the utmost Contempt and Disdain, and stigmatize him, in whatever Company he may happen among us, with the opprobrious Name of the Enemy and Betrayer of his Country.

5. RESOLVED, That all and every of these Resolves be strictly adhered to, and remain in Force, until the same shall be duly altered by a general Town-Meeting, of the Freeholders and Freemen, to be called for that Purpose.

6. And lastly, RESOLVED, That we do hereby appoint Jonathan Frazee, Samuel Barron, David Alston, George Brown, and Nathaniel Heard, Esqrs. Joseph Shotwell, Axford Burt, William Edgar, George Everson, John Ross, Jeremiah Manning, and John Thorp, jun. Merchants; Reuben Evans, Robert Clarkson, Henry Force, Ebenezer Foster, David Edgar, Matthias Baker, John Moores, Moses Bloomfield, Richard Wright, Esek Fitz Randolph, Daniel Shotwell, and William Smith, Farmers, to be a standing Committee, to correspond with the several Committees of this and the neighbouring Provinces, as Occasion may require, by a Majority of those who shall, from Time to Time, meet on proper Notice by Advertisement, to be exhibited by at least three of our said Committee, for that Purpose.

Dennis Combes, Charles Jackson, John Dobbs, Daniel Donham, Thomas F. Randolph, Ebenezer Foster, Samuel Stone, Ichabod Bunn, Barnaby Kearney, Joseph Shotwell, jun. Jackson Bunn, Robert Fitz Randolph, Lewis Evans, Samuel Bloomfield, Thomas Brown, John Brown, Stephen Chandler, Esek Fitz Randolph, John Moores, George Brown, Nathaniel Heard, Moses Bloomfield, M. D. Nathaniel Fitzrandolph, Reuben Evans, Joseph Bloomfield, Isaac Tappen.

We conclude the above Signers sufficient to be inserted, though we would inform our Friends, that we expect Copies to be signed universally by our Inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wilmington, Cape-Fear, June 26, 1770.

"The Sons of Liberty here have lately received a Letter from their Brethren in South-Carolina, the Purport of which is, to persuade us to keep strictly to our Resolutions of purchasing no European Goods, but a few coarse Articles, according to our Agreement entered into last Fall; but this had been resolved on, as soon as we received an Account of the partial Repeal of the Revenue-Act, provided our Sister Colonies joined. I hope your Merchants have adopted the Measure also. If I was to give my Opinion, I do not think the Revenue-Act more oppressive, than the late Act of Trade, whereby the Americans are deprived of Trial by Juries, and made subject to the arbitrary Decrees of a Court of Admiralty.

"The Rhode-Islanders are Apostates.----We have had no late Accounts from Home. God send every Thing may be settled for the Benefit of the whole Empire.----Lord Chatham has again nobly shined forth in the Cause of Liberty. The Protests of the Lords, especially the second, are inimitable.

"Our Assembly is not to meet till November, and our Governor has Leave to absent himself from his Government for one Year; he goes Home next Spring."

Extract of a Letter, dated Wilmington, Cape-Fear, July 16, 1770.

"Inclosed is our last Paper, you will find we have received no late Accounts from England. An Express went through this Province some Days ago, with Dispatches from Governor Botetourt, of Virginia, to our Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor of South-Carolina; the Intention of which (as the Man informs us) was to notify to the Southern Provinces, that a Number of Indians had destroyed 20 or 30 Families on the back Parts of Virginia. If this is a Fact, we shall soon have Employment in our Province. It would have given us much more Pleasure to have heard of a War with France and Spain, than with those Savages. Be so kind as to inform me, whether the Sons of Liberty in your Province intend to adhere strictly to the Non-importation Agreement, until the Revenue-Acts are totally repealed? God forbid the Point should now be given up. I hope our Countrymen have more Virtue and Firmness, than to bow their Necks at last to the Yoke, after making so noble a Stand. Let us persevere, and Success (I doubt not) will attend our Endeavours."

Captain Wasdell, from Jamaica, on the 30th of last Month, in Lat. 34: 30, Long. 74, spoke the Schooner Hetty, Arthur Dryburgh, Master, from St. Vincents for Virginia, out 14 Days.

Captain White, from St. Croix, on the 24th ult. in Lat 25: 47, Long. 68, spoke a Brig, Captain Dunscomb, from North-Carolina for Jamaica, out 14 Days; and the next Day he spoke a Brig from Rhode-Island for Cape-Nichola, out 13 Days, all well.

The Ship Mercury, Captain Steel; and the Brig Rachel, Captain Simmonds, are arrived at Barbados from this Port.

☞ The Printers received an anonymous Piece, said to be from New-Jersey, addressed to the Farmers; but as there appears to them something wanting to compleat its Meaning in some Places, they would be glad to see the Author before it is published.

To the WELL-MEANING *among my* PROFESSORS.

A C A R D.

CONVULSIVE of politic Atmosphere
Chaos prevails, with popular Mis-rule,
What Hope for Harmony of Councils, where
Old Serpent-Wisdom opes her baneful School?
Designs ambitious, jarring Interests come,
Each holding forth deceitful Scale of Right,
And from Obscurity's discordant Womb
Brings forth foul Deeds, black Progeny of Night!
Ye Honest, who by artful Men misled,
With those no more abuse my sacred Name;
To certain Bondage leads the Path they tread,
Who with great swelling Words my Character defame.
Seek Quietude; from noisy Clamour cease;
This know, no longer specious Lies believe;
With my celestial Sisters, Love and Peace,
In sweet harmonious Unity I live. LIBERTY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Good Intent, J. Donnell, Montserrat and St. Eustatia. Brig Patty and Polly, J. Gibbon, and Sloop Molly, W. Wasdell, Jamaica. Sloop Elizabeth, J. Cunningham, and Schooner Mary Ann, J. Young, N. Providence. Schooner Lovely Lass, D. Badger, Maryland. Sloop New Sally, E. Chappel, N. London. Sloop Molly, J. Chapman, Boston. Brig Betsy, R. Inkson, St. Eustatia. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, C. Bedlow, Sloop Juno, P. White, and Schooner Elizabeth, G. Wells, St. Croix. Sloop Dispatch, H. Hoskins, N. Carolina. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, R. Island. Ship White Oak, J. Savage, Barbados.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Speedwell, A. Dyer, N. Carolina. Brig Two Brothers, J. Duncan, Jamaica. Snow Dickenson, J. Johnson, St. Kitts. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, J. Mathelin, Bermuda. Brig Jenny, W. Hyslop, Dublin. Schooner Sally, A. Gilbert, Anguilla.

CLEARED. Ship Phœbe, M. Davidson, Cork. Brig Sally, B. A. Allison, Antigua. Ship Morris, W. Long, Cadiz. Snow Princess Royal, G. Washer, Newfoundland. Sloop Mary Ann, R. M'Lean, and Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Sloop Anna, W. Richardson, Maryland. Brig Tobago, J. Scott, Grenades. Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Madeira. Ship Charlotte, J. Cobourn, New-York. Brig Dove, W. Gamble, Liverpool. Schooner Farmer, W. Alibone, and Sloop Elizabeth, J. Cunningham, N. Carolina. Brig Paragon, W. Barber, and Ship Polly and Peggy, H. Hubbs, Jamaica. Sloop Africa, J. M'Leod, Dominica.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 17s. Wheat 6s. Indian Corn 4s. 4d. Ship Bread 13s. 6d. Middling Ditto 29s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 9l. Barrel Ditto 3l. Hogshead Ditto 6l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. 10s. Beef 3l. Pork 4l. West-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 3d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 3d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muscovado Sugar 40s. to 60s. Melasses 22d. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 1s. Pitch 12s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 14s. Tobacco 15s. to 25s. Rice 15s. Lisbon Salt 2s. Bohea Tea 7s. 6d. Hemp 6d. Cotton 16d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 7l. 10s. Mustard-seed 24s. a Bushel.

WANTED,

A Sober industrious Family, to go *immediately* to Wilmington, in North-Carolina, to carry on the Business of STOCKING-WEAVING; to take with them two Looms, and some Yarn; they may be assured of having the greatest Encouragement, and constant Employ. For further Information, apply to JOHN MURGATROYD. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 27th of August, precisely at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in Providence township, on the great Manatawny road, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, and the same distance from Reading, containing about 55 acres and 35 perches, whereon is erected a large good stone dwelling-house (which has been a very noted tavern for some time past) with a cellar under the same, a good stone barn, stables, and other convenient out-houses. A certain other tract of land, situate on said road, opposite the aforesaid tract, containing about 64 acres and 56 perches, having also a good stone dwelling-house, with a cellar under it (very convenient for keeping a store) and other commodious buildings erected thereon. There is a well of good water, which accommodates both houses. About 70 acres of both said tracts are cleared, whereon is an orchard of 150 bearing trees of the best fruit; about 15 acres of good meadow, and the remainder well timbered. The said two tracts are bounded by the said road, and by lands of John Pennebaker, Oliver Pennebaker, John Bawtler, Peter Umsted, and others. And a certain other messuage and tract of land, situate in the said township, containing 46 acres, bounded by lands of David Davis, George Cressman, and by Gilbert's Manor. Also several horses, cows, sheep, swine, husbandry utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. late the estate of Daniel Reese; seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 29th of August, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, a certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in the townships of Blockley and Kingsess, containing about 400 acres, be the same more or less, 100 acres whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared, a considerable quantity of meadow may be made, the land being well watered. On the premises are erected two good stone dwelling-houses, one of which is very large, commodious, well finished, and pleasantly situated; a large stone smith's shop, large barn, stables, cow-houses, and sundry other convenient out-houses; bounded by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Darby, and by lands of John Bartram, William Peters, Neils Jones, and others, and by Cob's Creek, which forms a good mill-seat on said land. Also 24 acres of marsh meadow, situate in the Northern District of Kingsess, about two miles from the aforesaid plantation; late the estate of James Coultas, deceased; seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Chester, August 6, 1770.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, on the 23d Day of this instant August, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premises, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Tract or Parcel of Land, thereunto belonging, containing 88 and a Half Acres; situate in Tredyffrin Township, in Chester County; bounded by Lands of Edward Jones, Amos Jones, and others, and by Conestogoe Road. Also, at the same Time and Place, will be sold, Wheat and Rye in the Sheaff, Horses, Cattle, Houshold Furniture, and Implements of Husbandry, &c. all late the Property of Jacob Delong; seized in Execution, and to be sold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

ABSENTED himself from his Master's Service, JOHN GIBBON, by Trade a Gilder, about 6 Feet high, well made, tolerably well dressed, and is supposed to be in or about Baltimore. Whoever secures the said Gibbon, and returns him to his Master JAMES REYNOLDS, Carver and Gilder, in Philadelphia, shall receive One Sterling Shilling Reward. ¶

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, on the 25th Day of August instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, will be sold by public Vendue, a certain Messuage, Plantation, and Piece or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, containing 120 Acres, more or less, bounded by Lands of Robert Erwin, Isaac Green, and others, situate in East-Caln, in Chester County. Also at the same Time and Place will be sold, a Waggon and Gears, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. all late the Property of Robert Lockhart; seized in Execution, and to be sold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on the 25th of August instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, will be sold by public Vendue, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Tract or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, situate in Kennet Township, Chester County, containing 78 Acres, more or less, bounded by Lands of Thomas Heald, Thomas Harry, Joseph West, and others; late the Property of Joseph Chandler; seized in Execution, and to be sold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

RUN away, on the 29th day of July last, from the subscriber, living in West-Marlborough township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN FLEMING, about 21 years of age, a short thick fellow, of a pale complexion, down look, near sighted, has two moles on his face, a scar on his nose, and black hair; had on, when he went away, an old flax shirt, new flax striped trowsers, a good light coloured jacket, with white metal buttons, and cuffs to the sleeves, lined with blackish linsey, a good felt hat, and old shoes, tied with strings; he can neither read nor write. Whoever taket up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by NATHAN HAYES. †

CHOICE WINE VINEGAR,

TO be SOLD, by THOMAS MULLAN, at Three Shillings per Gallon, at the Sign of the Old Tun, in Water-street, Philadelphia. ¶

RUN away, on the 5th Instant, from the Subscriber, living in Evesham, in the County of Burlington, a Dutch Servant Lad, named Peter Mennel, about 18 Years of Age, of a swarthy Complexion, black Hair, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high; had on, when he went away, a blue and white striped Jacket, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Tow Trowsers, and a half worn Beaver Hat, with a white Band, and white Loops; had the first Joint of the fourth Finger of his Left Hand cut off, and it is supposed he went towards Philadelphia. Whoever secures said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

‡ DANIEL LIPPINCOTT, junior.

RUN away, the 2d day of this instant August, from the subscriber, living in Elsinborough, in the county of Salem, West New-Jersey, an English servant man, named WALTER LINDY, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a thick well set fellow, of a dark complexion, marked with the small pox, speaks somewhat on the west country dialect, has strait black hair; had on, and took with him, an old homespun jacket, very much worn, of light colour, lined with flannel, a good homespun shirt, two pair of trowsers, one pair of tow cloth, the other striped linen, old shoes, with buckles, and a good felt hat; he is an ungrateful fellow, this being the 9th or 10th time he has run away, so I desire any person or persons that have an opportunity, to secure him in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, and if in this county, shall have Twenty Shillings, if out of the county Thirty Shillings, if out of the province Forty Shillings, for their trouble, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FIRTH. §

Philadelphia, August 6, 1770.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Michael Utz, late of this City, Painter, deceased, are desired to make Payment to the Subscribers, in six Weeks from this Date; and those that have any Demands against the said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted and paid, by FREDERICK KUHL, and MICHAEL SHUBART, Administrators. †

STRAYED or STOLEN, from off the Common, on or about the 12th of July last, a red sorrel HORSE, about 14 Hands high, a Snip in his Forehead, paces and trots (he paces large, which occasions him to hurt his fore Hoofs) no Brand that is remembered, and has a [illegible] Spot, about the Bigness of a Dollar, on the off Side, under the Saddle. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures him, so that the Owner may have him again, shall receive Two Dollars Reward; but if stolen, and the Thief brought to Justice, FOUR DOLLARS, by applying to THOMAS PUGH, living in Fifth-street, near Walnut-street, Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

By way of public VENDUE, on the 14th of September next,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on Deer-creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland, whereon are erected the noted sett of mills, known by the name of Mill Ford, late the property of Mr. Samuel Ashmead, with a large commodious mill-house, sufficient for carrying on merchant and country work, with two water wheels, and two pair of stones, with a stream of water, sufficient for both mills to run together, the driest season in the year, with boulting-cloths and geers in the best order; with a good dwelling-house, kitchen, out-houses, garden, and orchard. Also one other tract of land, containing 200 acres, about two miles from said mills, situate on the road leading from Bush-river to York, with about 40 acres lately cleared, and under good fence, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and orchard. The purchaser, by paying 700l. on the day of sale, may have credit for the remainder. ABRAHAM WHITAKER, THOMAS BRYERLY. §

CAME to the plantation of Nicholas Larzelere, near the Wheat Sheaf, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on Saturday, the 4th of this instant August, a large brown MARE; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. NICHOLAS LARZELERE. ¶

STOLEN, on the 11th of July last, from the Subscriber, living in Bohemia Manor, in Cæcil County, Maryland, a bright bay MARE, between 13 and 14 Hands high, 5 Years old, black Mane and Tail, a natural Trotter; a very well bodied, straight limbed Creature; seems very like the English Breed; branded on the near Thigh, it is supposed AR. Whoever takes up said Mare, and gives Notice to the Owner, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, and for the Mare and Thief, FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ SOLOMON HEARSEY.

July 30, 1770.

STOLEN out of the Pasture of the Subscriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, in the County of New-Castle, on Friday Night last, the 27th of this Instant, a Chesnut coloured sorrel Mare, Ten Years old, about Fifteen Hands high, a natural Pacer, had a long switch Tail, shod all round, has a Star in her Forehead, and a white Stripe down her Face, over the Nostril, on the near Side. Whoever takes up said Mare, and secures her, so that the Owner may have her again, and the Thief brought to Justice, shall have THREE POUNDS *Reward, or* THIRTY SHILLINGS *for the Mare only, and reasonable Charges, paid by*

† SAMUEL LYLE.

WAS published in Philadelphia, July 25, 1770, and to be sold by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, Macpherson's Letters, or, *The Pennsylvania Farmer Detected.* ¶

STRAYED away from the subscriber's stable, on the 26th of July, 1770, a grey MARE, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, shod before, marked E D; also a sorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, and a white face, shod before. Whoever takes up said mares, and brings them to the subscriber, living near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, shall receive Fifteen Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SPENCE. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, for the county of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING for ſome years paſt had the ſucceſs, by your favour, to be placed upon the return with the preſent Sheriff, whoſe time is almoſt expired; and being encouraged from my former ſucceſs, I do again intend to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office: Therefore, a continuance of your votes and intereſt for the ſame, at the enſuing election, ſhall ever be gratefully acknowledged by, *Gentlemen*,

Your humble ſervant, FREDERICK STONE.

Whereas it has been repreſented to many of the freeholders, and other electors, for the county of Lancaſter, that *Frederick Stone*, who, for ſeveral years paſt, has been a candidate for the Sheriff's office, would be unable to procure the ſecurity that would be required of him, for the faithful execution of his office, in caſe he ſhould be elected Sheriff for the ſaid county, which repreſentation has prevented a number of the electors of this county from giving him their votes and intereſt; wherefore, in order to remove ſuch objection, we, the ſubſcribers, do, in this public manner, declare and promiſe, that if the ſaid *Frederick Stone* ſhould have the ſucceſs to be elected to the Sheriff's office for this county, we will become his ſecurity, as by law is required.

LUDWICK STONE,
Lancaſter, July 28, 1770. § PHILIP DIETRICK.

Bucks County, July 28, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 28th day of Auguſt, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Joſeph Palmer, in the townſhip of Lower Makefield, a certain meſſuage, tenement, plantation, and tract of land, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Jonathan Palmer, John Palmer, and others, containing about 132 acres, near one half of which is cleared, and divided into convenient fields, and graſs lots, about 30 acres meadow ground, 10 whereof is well improved, and the banks of the whole may be watered at a ſmall expence, by a ſtream running through the ſame, the remainder is extraordinary well timbered, and on ſaid premiſes is erected a good dwelling-houſe, and kitchen, with a pump by the door, a commodious ſtore-houſe for dry goods, a pork-houſe, a ſmoke-houſe, a new barn, and ſtable, a waggon and chair-houſe, with many other improvements, all in good repair. Alſo one other plantation and tract of land, within about a quarter of a mile of the aforeſaid, containing about 50 acres, with the appurtenances, 40 whereof is cleared, and divided into fields, well fenced; the remainder is good meadow ground, with a fine ſpring thereon. Both the above deſcribed plantations, will be either ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; all late the property of Joſeph Palmer; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 28th day of Auguſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of George Plumly, in the townſhip of Middletown, Bucks county, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Garret Vanſant, Daniel Larew, and others; containing about 50 acres, with the appurtenances, having thereon erected, a dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements; late the property of the aforeſaid George Plumly; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff. ¶

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the Gap road, 40 miles from Philadelphia, and 12 miles above the Sign of the Ship, on Lancaſter road; it is probable the new provincial road, now laying out from Philadelphia to Saſquehanna river, will paſs near ſaid place; it contains 173 acres of good land, about one half cleared, and the other well timbered, ſome meadow made, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made; there are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe in good repair, a good bearing orchard, &c. There has been a tavern kept on the premiſes for ſeveral years, and it is a very ſuitable place for that or any other public buſineſs; would ſuit a tradeſman, ſuch as a ſmith, a wheelwright, &c. extraordinary well. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to John Cooper, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Williſtown, in ſaid county, 21 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from Lancaſter road.

¶ JOHN BOGGS.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Dover, Kent county, on Delaware, on Wedneſday, the 18th of July laſt, a country-born ſervant man, named DAVID MARKER, about 21 years of age, a houſe-carpenter by trade, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well ſet, freſh coloured, ſlow of ſpeech, and little to ſay; had on, when he went away, a half worn claret coloured ſaggathy coat, buckſkin breeches, half worn beaver hat; it is very probable he may change his apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant man, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN BANNING. ‖ 5*W*.

CAME to the plantation of GEORGE SANDERS, of Roxburgh townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the ſecond of July laſt, a dark brown HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, hind feet white, and his ſhoulders galled by a collar. The owner thereof is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

Cumberland County, Auguſt 3, 1770.

WHEREAS Thomas Maſkill, Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, in New-Jerſey, by Virtue, and under Pretence of having an Execution, at the Suit of one Richard Mills, of the County aforeſaid, againſt the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of John Jarman, of the ſame County, hath preſumed to levy the ſaid Execution, not only on two Negroes, legally our Property, but alſo on a Tract of Land, ſituate in Hopewell Townſhip, in the County aforeſaid, now in the Poſſeſſion of, and belonging to us the Subſcribers; for which ſaid Land, we have, ſeverally, good and ſufficient Deeds of Conveyance, in Fee Simple. This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons whatſoever, not to purchaſe the Premiſes, or any Part thereof, from the ſaid Sheriff, as we are determined to defend our Right and Title to the utmoſt, by every legal Method in our Power. REUBEN JARMAN,
¶ BERIAH JARMAN.

CHESTER, ſs.

THE Retailers of ſpirituous Liquors, made exciſeable by an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, are hereby requeſted to pay their ſeveral Arrears of Duty thereon, next Court of Quarter Seſſions, held at Cheſter, and make their Entries as the Law directs; which Service I ſhall attend the firſt three Days of the Court, at the Houſe of *Davis Bevan*. All Delinquents will be proceeded againſt according to Law, without further Notice. CHARLES HUMPHREYS.

Likewiſe, all Perſons that have imported, or brought into the ſaid County, any Negroe, or Mulattoe Slaves, are deſired to make their Entries, and ſecure the Duty to be paid, according to Law, otherwiſe they need not expect any further Indulgence. ¶

A NAILOR's time to be diſpoſed of, has two years and two months to ſerve, a good workman. Enquire of WILLIAM PEARSON, in KENSINGTON.

Said William Pearſon has a ſmall three ſtory brick houſe to lett, a fire-place in the cellar, pleaſantly ſituate on an alley, 25 feet wide, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, and near to the dwelling-houſe of John Lukens, ſurveyor. The tenant may likewiſe have two 2 ſtory brick tenements, adjoining the above, that may ſerve, with a ſmall alteration, for dining room, nurſery or kitchen. Enquire of ſaid William Pearſon, or James Pearſon, in Market-ſtreet, near the premiſes. ¶ 5*W*.

WHEREAS JOHN ROACH, who for ſome time paſt kept ſchool in the Northern Liberties, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 28th of July laſt abſented himſelf from the ſaid ſchool; and whereas there is good reaſon to think he is run away, without making ſatisfaction to his creditors and employers; he is of a very ſwarthy complexion, with black hair, between 30 and 40 years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, round ſhouldered, and wears a blue coat, with a jacket, the fore parts black, and hind parts red, and a new pair of ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid John Roach, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN RUDOLPH COLLER. §

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ALEXANDER LUNAN, deceaſed, by Bond, Bill or Book Debt, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to the Subſcribers; and all who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts proved, to be adjuſted by JOHN INGLIS, JAMES CRAIG, and ROBERT RITCHIE, Executors. 3M.

July 8, 1770.

CAME to plantation of CHRISTIAN PUSS, in Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, a browniſh black MARE, about 14 hands high, and has a lump on her near hind leg, between the fetlock and ham. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 29th of July, 1770, from the ſubſcriber, of Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, and Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant man, named William Karragan, about 21 years of age, has rediſh hair, and is of a ſandy complexion; he is marked with the ſmall-pox, a well made fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſtoop-ſhouldered, by trade a ſmith, ſpeaks on the brogue; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a waiſtcoat, without ſleeves, the fore parts of it whitiſh broadcloth, and the back parts fuſtian, of the ſame colour, an old patched tow ſhirt, and narrow tow trowſers; he went away barefooted. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW M'CALLAM.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. ¶

WANTED,

A pleaſant, eaſy, pacing, SADDLE HORSE, Full fifteen Hands high, not exceeding ſix Years old, very gentle, and free from ſtarting or ſtumbling. Enquire of JOHN BIDDLE, at the Sign of the INDIAN KING, in Market-ſtreet. ‡

Philadelphia, June 14, 1770.

WHEREAS DANIEL WISTER, of this city, merchant, hath aſſigned to me, in truſt, "all and ſingular the meſſuages, tenements, plantations, tracts of land, debts, ſums of money, due, owing, and payable unto him, from or by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, by virtue of any judgment, mortgage, bond, bill, ſpecialty, note, book-debt, and aſſumption whatſoever:" I do therefore give this public notice, to all who are indebted to the ſaid Daniel, that it is expected they will immediately pay off their reſpective debts, to prevent being ſued; and to thoſe who have any demands againſt him, to bring in their accounts, to be adjuſted by

T.b.e.t.f. JOHN GIBSON.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has removed from near Germantown, to the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Vine and Elm-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, where he carries on the Turpentine Diſtillery, in all its branches; ſuch as roſin, ſpirits of turpentine, turpentine varniſh, white roſin, Venice turpentine, Burgundy pitch, clarified turpentine, for ſhips, maſts and yards (particularly uſeful in the Weſt-Indies) boat-builders, block-makers, or pumps of any conſiſtence; alſo for board fences, roofs, ſtables, and many other uſes, which by experience has been found to ſerve inſtead of paints, and of more utility for preſerving wood.

The above articles he will ſell at the following reaſonable prices, viz.

ROSIN.

For Five barrels, at Nine Shillings per Cwt.
Single barrel, at Ten Shillings per Cwt.
Single hundred, at Twelve Shillings.
By the dozen, One Shilling and Eight-pence.

SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.

For Ten gallons, at Three Shillings per gallon.
Five gallons, at Three and Six-pence ditto.
One gallon, at Four Shillings.

Turpentine varniſh for chair-makers, the ſame price as ſpirits of turpentine.

Clarified turpentine, from 18d. to 3s. per gallon.

He alſo makes and ſells, roſe water, tanſey water, ſpirits of peppermint, ſimple peppermint water, wine bitters, rum bitters, and ſundry other articles, at the moſt reaſonable prices.

‖ 7*f*6. JACOB NAGLEE.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

THE large Lot, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Stables, and other Conveniencies, on the North-Side of Cheſtnut-Street, above the State-Houſe, in Philadelphia. It is now untenanted, and may therefore be immediately entered upon. As the Lot has two Fronts of 237 Feet each, it lies very convenient for dividing into ſmall Lots. For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN SMITH, in Burlington. *Tbc.3M.*

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 4th of this inſtant July, about dinner time, while the family were dining in another room, A ſilver WATCH, with a large chryſtal ſeal to the ſame, maker's name William Clayton, London, N°. 2692. The perſon who ſtole it, is a luſty well ſet fellow, about 40 years of age, a little pock-marked, ſays he has been a ſailor, and came from Boſton; had on, when he took the watch, a light coloured tarry jacket, and trowſers, with blue cloth breeches under them; was ſeen in the evening after with a clean ſtriped jacket and trowſers on, had a black handkerchief full of clothes in his hand, conſequently may again change his apparel. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid thief, ſo that he be convicted, and the watch, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Shillings for either, paid by DAVID CLOYD. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhips of Eaſtown and Tredyffrin, containing 150 acres of land; it may ſuit two families. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or part, may know the terms, and be ſhewed the place, by applying to MICHAEL WAYNE, in the Great Valley. §

Philadelphia, June 14, 1770.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of FRANKLIN and HALL, of this City, Printers, has now been expired above four Years, and though frequent Notice has been given, requeſting thoſe indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip to pay, yet little or no Regard has been had thereto; this therefore is to advertiſe all ſuch, for the laſt Time, that if they do not diſcharge their reſpective Ballances, in three Months from this Date, they may expect to be ſued, without further Delay, by

FRANKLIN and HALL.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1770.

ALL thoſe indebted to the Subſcribers, of this City, Printers, for a Year's Gazette, or more, or for other Printing Buſineſs, are requeſted to pay, which will much oblige their humble Servants, HALL and SELLERS.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1770.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for Books, or other Stationary, are requeſted to pay. And whereas a Number of Perſons have greatly exceeded their Times of Payment with him, notwithſtanding the repeated Notices thereof given, This therefore ſerves to advertiſe thoſe in particular, that if they do not come and ſettle their Ballances, in three Months from this Date, their Accounts will be immediately put into an Attorney's Hands, by DAVID HALL.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 18th of June laſt, a light bay MARE, two years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and hip with M. & G. about 13 hands high, never ſhod, four feet white, and bald face. Whoever takes up ſaid creature, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings, and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ CHRISTIAN SHULTZ.

RUN away, on the 7th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John M'Cormick, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 40 years of age, a thin ſpare man, of a ſwarthy complexion, black long hair, which he cues or clubs, his beard of a ſandy colour, has a down look, and is hollow eyed; had on when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat, and flowered flannel jacket, patched before with the ſame ſtuff, good leather breeches, with a flap before, yarn ſtockings, of a mixt colour, half worn ſhoes, with braſs buckles, ozenbrigs ſhirt, and a new felt hat; he ſpeaks good Engliſh, is a good ſcholar, perhaps may paſs for a ſchoolmaſter, and is ſuppoſed to have a forged paſs with him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ EVAN GRIFFITH.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

ANY Perſons wanting WHITE CLAY for the SUGAR-HOUSES here, or for SHIPPING, by applying to JOHN TOWERS, living in Third-ſtreet, at the Corner of Church-Alley, they may depend upon having the beſt, he being long experienced in that Branch. ‡

To be LETT by the SUBSCRIBER,

A THREE ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, a cellar under the whole, and a pump at the door, in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and near the New-market. He has likewiſe to lett, a large wharff, in the Northern Liberties, adjoining Mr. Henry Woodrow's wharff, very fit for any kind of Lumber. For further particulars, enquire of

THOMAS CUTHBERT.

N. B. Said CUTHBERT has ſeveral lots, in and about this City, to lett on groundrent for ever, or for a term of years. †

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

A VERY pleaſant ſituated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main ſtreet, in the beſt part of the town to carry on any extenſive buſineſs, tavern or ſhop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, good ſtabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleaſant ſituated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent aſſortments of flower and garden curioſities; a very fine thriving orchard of the beſt fruit; and the reſt very good graſs land. Its pleaſant ſituation will recommend itſelf, for a ſummer ſeat of pleaſure or conveniency for any buſineſs; ſeveral years time (if deſired) will be given for the payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. Alſo then to be ſold, another near adjacent piece of graſs land. The terms of ſale may be known on the premiſes, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indiſputable. §

*** Said *Chriſtian Lehman* alſo keeps a nurſery, and hath for ſale, the rareſt and beſt ſort of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees; alſo tulip and hyacinth roots, during the ſummer ſeaſon, &c. &c.

IMPORTED, in Captain Sparks, from London, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt prices, by

JOHN DAY, and COMPANY,

At their Medicinal Store, next door to Jonathan Zane's, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of the very beſt Drugs, chemicals and galenicals, with a great variety of patent medicines, from the authorized preparers, amongſt which are the following----Beaume de vie, Jeſuits drops, Lockyer's pills, Turlington's balſam, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's drops, Hooper's female pills, Anderſon's pills, Britiſh oil; Radcliff, Stoughton, Squire, and Francis's elixirs; balſam of honey, eſſence of pepper mint, elixir bardana, ſpirits of ſcurvy graſs, Dr. Bolderſon's never-failing worm cakes, goldbeater's ſkin, iſſue plaiſters, ſyrup of capillaire, orgeot, Godfrey's cordial, eſſence of water dock, æther, waſh balls, neat ſmelling bottles, in caſes, eau de luce, carmine, ſpa and pyrmont waters, court plaiſter, tooth powder, lip ſalve, lavender and Hungary waters, beſt brown hard varniſh, beſt white ditto, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums. Alſo a ſmall quantity of gold leaf, and ſurgeon's inſtruments. Medicine cheſts, preſcriptions, and orders from practitioners, are carefully put up, at the ſhorteſt notice, and every article warranted of the firſt quality. ¶ 7*f*6 tf

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living four miles below New-Caſtle, a ſervant lad, named William Bleany, this country born, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with dark brown hair; had on and took with him, a darkiſh coloured cloth lapelled jacket, home made, lined with ſtriped linſey, and had pewter buttons, a flowered worſted jacket, without ſleeves (called Mecklenburg) one courſe and one fine ſhirt, a pair of check trowſers, and a pair of tow ditto, calf-ſkin ſhoes, almoſt new, with broad founders buckles, and a good coarſe hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ *JOHN KING.*

N. B. He took a ſickle with him, marked W. B. and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Maryland to reap.

CAME to the Plantation of Joſhua Coope, in Weſt Nantmell Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the ſecond Day of this inſtant June, a dark bay Gelding, about 10 Years old, branded H. S. paces and trots, about 14 Hands high. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. JOSHUA COOPE. †

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